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National Institute on Drug Abuse

Statistical Series

Quarterly Report

January - March 1975

Patterns of
Treatment History
and Drug Use

Series 1, Supplement 2, Number 4

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AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

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INTRODUCTION

The NIDA Statistical Series: Quarterly Report is a series of four statistical reports published by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) on a recurring basis. The four sections of the Quarterly Report describe national patterns of drug treatment and abuse, and the characteristics of the client population, for all reporting federally-funded drug treatment programs. The approach of the Quarterly Report is primarily descriptive; however, the data are arranged within a theoretical framework that provides elementary explanations of some of the client aspects of the national problem of drug abuse.

The main elements of the information collected on the drug abuse problem are admission and discharge activity, characteristics of clients, types of drugs used at admission to treatment, and patterns of treatment history and drug usage. The more salient aspects of these relationships are examined, and considered in terms of month of admission and discharge, size of standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), and geographic region. The definitions of the above terms are contained in a glossary, which is included in the first number of each series of the Quarterly Report.

The first number, or section, of each four-part series describes the source of the data, details a justification of the analytical approach used, and presents substantive data on general admission and discharge activity for all reporting federally-funded drug abuse treatment units. These data are presented by month, size of SMSA and geographic region.

The second number of each volume deals with the relationships among different characteristics of the client population, and between client characteristics on the one hand and types of drugs used at admission to treatment and patterns of treatment history and drug usage on the other. Client characteristics are also described across the months of the quarter and across SMSA's of different sizes.

In the third number, the type of primary drug used at the time of admission to treatment is related to month of admission to treatment, size of SMSA, geographic region, admission activity, and characteristics of clients.

Number four of each volume examines the associations among patterns of treatment history and drug usage, and between indicators of these variables and indicators of types of admission and discharge, client characteristics, and types of primary drugs used at admission and discharge. Treatment and discharge patterns are also described across months of the quarter.



PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE

Admission Highlights:

- . The majority of clients report no prior drug treatment experience and report using the primary drug on a daily basis. The highest percentage report only one drug problem. The majority of admissions who report some prior treatment experience have been out of treatment less than 7 months.
- . The number of prior treatment experiences increases as age increases. The percentage of clients using drugs daily more than triples as age increases. Blacks and Spanish-Americans report moderately higher percentages of daily drug use.
- . The majority of clients involved in vocational improvement report no prior treatment. Involuntary admissions are slightly more likely than voluntary ones to report more than one drug problem, but are much less likely to report daily drug use. A slightly larger percentage of clients employed full-time report daily drug use.
- . The number of prior treatment experiences is slightly to moderately higher for those clients using opiates. Marihuana users are slightly more likely than opiate users to report a secondary drug problem. Nearly three-fourths of primary opiate admissions, in contrast to one-fourth of primary marihuana admissions, report daily primary drug use. Daily primary drug users are more likely to mention only one drug problem, but the majority of admissions who use the primary drug less frequently report multiple drug problems.

Discharge Highlights:

- . Two-thirds of clients discharged report using no drug at the time of discharge; of those clients using a drug at discharge, opiates are most often the drug reported. Clients not completing treatment are moderately more likely to be using opiates at discharge. Opiate clients tend to spend a shorter amount of time in treatment than marihuana or alcohol users. There are slight to minimal differences across modalities in the percentage of clients who do not use a drug at discharge.
- . A moderately higher percentage of clients from the detoxification and the drug-free modalities complete treatment than from maintenance. Moderately higher percentages of clients from outpatient, hospital, and prison environments than from day-care and residential environments complete treatment. Hospital and, to a lesser extent, residential

clients spend a shorter time in treatment than the clients in other environments.

- . A moderately higher percentage of clients employed full or part-time, or enrolled in vocational improvement, complete treatment. The number of months in treatment varies moderately with employment status and with vocational improvement, but varies only minimally with educational attainment.

Data on patterns of treatment history and drug usage for clients in federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs are presented in this fourth number of the January-March, 1975, Quarterly Report. Relationships among treatment history and drug usage pattern indicators, and between them and types of admission, types of discharge, and client characteristics are examined. More detailed definitions of terms, data considerations, and justification of the approach used appears in number 1 of this volume.

Patterns of Treatment History and Drug Usage at Admission

The data in tables 1 to 6 array the relationships among patterns of treatment history and drug usage at admission against various admission characteristics. Patterns of treatment history at admission are described by two variables: the number of prior treatment experiences and the number of months since the last treatment experience. Patterns of drug usage at admission are described by another two variables: the number of drug problems reported and the frequency of use of the primary drug.

Admission Activity

Data on patterns of treatment history and drug usage are displayed by months of admission in table 1. Fifty-two percent of admissions report no prior treatment; 25 percent report one prior treatment experience; 11 percent, two treatment experiences; and 12 percent report more than two previous drug treatment experiences. There are only minimal variations in these percentages across months of admission.

Number of months since last treatment experience, table 1, only includes clients who report receiving previous treatment. Admissions reporting no prior treatment experience (26,810 clients, or 52 percent of admissions during the January to March, 1975, quarter) are not included as respondents in this variable and appear as Excluded Cases. Therefore, zero months since last treatment experience for the most part identifies transfer or readmission clients, entering a CODAP clinic or program directly from some other (or possibly the same) clinic or program where drug abuse treatment was received. Thirty percent of admissions with prior treatment experience appear in this zero month classification, i.e., report receiving drug treatment within a month of the current enrollment into a CODAP clinic or program.

Forty percent of admissions report a lapse in treatment of 1-6 months; 13 percent report a 7-12 month lag; and 17 percent report more than 12 months since their last drug treatment experience. Slight variations in these percentages occur by month of admission, but it is interesting to note that zero months since last treatment experience fluctuates moderately: 36 percent in January, 27 percent in February, and 26 percent in March report zero months since previous treatment.

Data on the number of drug problems at admission, table 1, are distributed as follows: 8 percent, none; 41 percent, one; 24 percent, two; 14 percent, three; and 13 percent, more than three drug problems. Differences in the number of drug problems across the months of the quarter are minimal.

The final pattern of treatment history and drug usage arrayed in table 1 is frequency of use of primary drug. Nineteen percent report no present use at admission; 4 percent are using less than once per week; 6 percent are using once per week; 14 percent, several times per week; and 57 percent are using daily. Again, these percentages vary minimally across months of admission.

The apparent conflicts in these latter two elements of data, that 8 percent of admissions to drug abuse treatment report no drug problem and also that 19 percent of admissions to drug abuse treatment report no present use, may be resolved by a number of possible solutions: involuntary admissions from criminal justice sources include clients in restricted environments, i.e., prisons, who have no present access to drugs; voluntary clients may be admitted to some CODAP clinics and programs for prevention services; and some clients may be receiving counseling services only, as when a client who has been successfully detoxified from opiates or from methadone maintenance is transferred or admitted to drug-free treatment for continued supervision.

Sex-Age-Race Characteristics

Data on patterns of treatment history and drug usage are displayed according to the sex, age, and race characteristics of admissions in table 2. A slightly higher percentage of females (57 percent) than males (50 percent) report no prior treatment experience. As might be expected, the percentage of clients with no prior treatment experience decreases markedly as age increases. Eighty-five percent of the under 18 age group report no previous treatment, compared with 69 percent of the 18-20 group, 48 percent of the 21-25 group, 39 percent of the 26-30 age group, and 38 percent of the over 30 age group. Differences by race are slight to moderate: 56 percent of white admissions report no prior treatment, whereas 47 percent of black and 44 percent of Spanish admissions report no previous drug treatment.

Number of months since last treatment experience differs minimally by sex or by racial group in table 2, but differences do occur by age, especially when one compares the under 18 and the 18-20 age groups to the 21 and over age groups. Fifty-three percent of the under 18 and 37 percent of the 18-20 age groups report zero months since last treatment experience. These percentages compare with 28 percent of the 21-25 age group, 26 percent of the 26-30 age group and 28 percent of the over 30 age group. Again, these data do not include clients who report no prior treatment experience.

Only minimal differences occur in the number of drug problems reported by males and females, table 2, but small differences occur among age and race groups. The percentage using one drug at admission increases with each successively older age group: 29 percent of the under 18 age group, 30 percent of the 18-20 age group, 38 percent of the 21-25 age group, 46 percent of the 26-30 age group, and 55 percent of the over 30 age group report using only one drug. Also, the 18-20 age group reports the highest percentage using more than three drugs, 19 percent, whereas the over 30 age group reports the lowest percentage, 8 percent.

Spanish clients report the highest percentage using only one drug, 51 percent, whereas 49 percent of black and 35 percent of white admissions report using only one drug. Eighteen percent of white admissions report using more than three drugs, compared to 7 percent of both black and Spanish admissions.

Most of the differences between males and females in frequency of use of primary drug in table 2 are minimal. Only with respect to no present use is the difference between males (20 percent) and females (15 percent) five percentage points.

Differences by age on frequency of use of the primary drug, table 2, especially between clients under 21 years old and clients 21 or older, are generally slight to moderate. The percentage of clients using drugs daily increases as age increases, particularly across the younger age groups: 21 percent of the under 18 age group, 40 percent of the 18-20 age group, 61 percent of the 21-25 age group, 67 percent of the 26-30 age group, and 69 percent of the over 30 age group use the primary drug daily.

The percentage of clients using the primary drug daily, table 2, also fluctuates moderately by race. Sixty-six percent of black admissions report using drugs daily, whereas 61 percent of Spanish and 50 percent of white admissions report daily drug use.

Sociological Characteristics

The data in table 3 display patterns of treatment history and drug usage by sociological characteristics of admissions.

Except for those clients reporting no prior treatment experience, employment status differs only slightly across numbers of prior treatment experience. Fifty-two percent of unemployed clients, 51 percent of clients employed full-time, and 60 percent of clients employed part-time have no prior treatment experiences.

A moderate difference occurs for those participating in vocational improvement programs who report no prior treatment. Sixty percent of admissions who are involved in vocational improvement, compared to 46 percent of admissions who are not, report no previous treatment.

For levels of educational attainment, table 3, the percentage of clients with no previous treatment decreases moderately from 62 percent in the group with

ninth grade education or less to 45 percent in the group with at least one year of education beyond the twelfth grade. Concurrently, as educational attainment increases, the percentage of clients with more than two previous treatment experiences increases slightly. The range of this increase is 8 percentage points.

Slight differences occur in table 3 where previous treatment is arrayed by legal status: 58 percent of involuntary admissions, compared to 51 percent of voluntary admissions, report no prior drug treatment.

Number of months since last treatment experience, table 3, varies only minimally across employment status, educational attainment, legal status and, for the most part, vocational improvement. Small differences (6 to 10 percentage points) do appear on vocational improvement for clients reporting six or less months since last treatment. Thirty-six percent of the clients who report prior treatment with no time lapse between present and last treatment experience are enrolled in vocational improvement, compared to 26 percent for the clients who are not enrolled.

Differences across employment status, vocational improvement, educational attainment and legal status on number of drug problems, table 3, are slight. The greatest of these small differences (6-8 percentage points) occur on legal status: on the one hand, 43 percent of voluntary and 35 percent of involuntary admissions report one drug problem; on the other hand, 18 percent of involuntary and 12 percent of voluntary admissions report more than three drug problems.

Moderate to slight variation occurs across employment status on frequency of use of the primary drug. Forty-six percent of the part-time employed, compared to 56 percent of the unemployed and 60 percent of the full-time employed, report using the primary drug on a daily basis at admission.

A moderate difference in frequency of use also occurs for vocational improvement, table 3. Sixty-three percent of those clients not involved in vocational improvement are daily users, whereas 47 percent of those clients in vocational improvement report daily use.

The largest differences on educational attainment, table 3, also occur in the daily use group. The distribution is as follows: 45 percent of those admissions classified in the grades 0-9 group, 56 percent in the grades 10-11 group, 63 percent in the grade 12 group, and 63 percent in the beyond twelfth grade group, are daily users of the primary drug.

Finally, legal status is arrayed by frequency of use of the primary drug in table 3. A higher percentage of voluntary admissions (62 percent) than involuntary admissions (32 percent) report using the primary drug daily. This large difference may be due in part to the fact that involuntary admissions, largely criminal justice system referrals, are required to abstain from drug use immediately prior to admission to treatment because of their restrictive environment.

Primary Drug of Use

The data in table 4 array number of prior treatment experiences and type of primary drug used. A moderately higher percentage of opiate users (18 percent) report more than two prior treatment experiences than either primary marihuana (1 percent) or primary Other drug (8 percent) users. Primary opiate users report a much lower percentage (37 percent) for no prior drug treatment experience than primary marihuana (83 percent) or primary Other drug (64 percent) users.

The data in table 4 also reveal a moderate relationship between number of months since last treatment experience and type of primary drug used at admission. On the one hand, 49 percent of primary marihuana users who report previous drug treatment experience also report zero months since their last treatment experience; on the other hand, 25 percent of primary opiate users and 36 percent of Other drug users report no time lapse between their current and their last treatment experiences.

Multiple drug use, as indicated by number of drug problems in table 4, is related to drug type. A higher percentage of primary opiate users (50 percent) than primary marihuana users (40 percent) and primary Other drug users (33 percent) report using only one drug. A secondary drug problem is reported by a slightly higher percentage of primary marihuana admissions (33 percent) than by primary Other drug (28 percent) or primary opiate (24 percent) users.

Frequency of use data, table 4, show large variations, especially for the daily use category, across primary drug type. The distribution by drug type is as follows: 72 percent of primary opiate clients are daily users at admission; 39 percent of primary Other drug admissions and 26 percent of primary marihuana admissions are daily users.

Frequency of Primary Drug Use

Data on treatment history and drug usage are arrayed by frequency of use in table 5. There are moderate to large differences for number of prior treatment experiences between daily and less than daily drug users. For example, 44 percent of daily users, compared to 70 percent of several times per week users, report no prior treatment experience. Similarly, 15 percent of daily users, compared to 6 percent of several times per week users, report more than 2 prior treatment experiences. Excluding no present use, there are slight percentage differences across all the less than daily usage categories on prior treatment experience. Reports of no present use, like daily use reports, differ by more than 29 percentage points from the three less than daily use categories: 44 percent of clients with no present use, compared to 74 percent of those who use a drug less than once per week, report no prior treatment experience.

The main difference among the frequency of use groups on number of months since last treatment experience, table 5, is between clients who use a drug daily and those who use it on a less than daily basis or not at all. No time lapse since prior treatment experience is reported by 37 percent of those

using a drug less than once per week, 43 percent of those using once per week, 34 percent of those using several times per week, but by 23 percent of those using daily. Conversely, daily users report the highest percentage (19 percent) with greater than twelve months since last treatment, whereas the lowest percentage (11 percent) is reported by the once per week and less than once per week groups.

Number of drug problems as a measurement of drug usage, table 5, varies moderately across the frequency of use groups. The range of differences as clients are classified by one drug problem across no present use, less than once per week, once per week, and several times per week frequency of use categories is 9 percentage points. The main difference is a moderate variation in percentages between the clients who use a drug daily and those who use it several times per week but less than daily. Fifty percent of the daily users, compared to 33 percent of admissions whose frequency of use is several times per week, report one drug problem.

Finally, the type of primary drug is also arrayed by frequency of use of primary drug in table 5. Seventy-six percent of the daily users and 62 percent of the clients not presently using a drug report their primary drug problem as opiates. Forty-three and 36 percent of the clients whose frequency of use is once per week and several times per week, respectively, report marihuana as the primary drug problem.

This final pattern of drug usage, type of primary drug, sheds some light on the other three patterns of treatment history and drug usage displayed by frequency of use in table 5. Three-fourths of the admissions reporting daily use of the primary drug and nearly two-thirds of the admissions reporting no present use are listed as primary opiate users. Therefore, frequency of primary opiate use is isolated and arrayed separately across the other three variables of treatment history and drug usage patterns in table 6.

Frequency of Primary Opiate Use

The final admission characteristic associated with patterns of treatment history and drug usage is frequency of use of primary opiates at admission, arrayed in table 6. Like the data in table 5 for all primary drug types, there are only minimal variations in number of prior treatment experiences across the less than daily frequency of use of opiates categories, excluding no present use. Unlike the primary drug data in table 5, the opiate daily and less than daily frequency of use categories in table 6 differ only slightly.

Only one moderate pattern is discernible when number of months since last treatment experience is arrayed across frequency of use of opiates. The percentage of clients reporting zero months since last treatment experience declines steadily from 38 percent for those reporting no present use to 21 percent for those reporting daily use.

Most of the differences in number of drug problems across frequency of use of opiates categories in table 6 are minimal. As in table 5, the most noticeable difference in table 6 is between the clients who use a drug daily and those who use it on a less than daily basis. For example, daily users of opiates (55 percent) are more likely than clients who use opiates several times per week, but less than daily (33 percent), to report one drug problem.

Patterns of Treatment History and Drug Use at Discharge

Data on patterns of treatment history and drug usage at discharge are displayed in tables 7 through 13. Patterns of treatment history at discharge are described by two variables: type of discharge and months in drug treatment. Patterns of drug usage at discharge are described by another two variables: number of drugs used at discharge and type of primary drug used at discharge.

Discharge Activity

The first pattern of treatment history presented in table 7 is the percentage distribution of discharges by type of discharge. Twenty-two percent of the clients discharged successfully complete treatment. Forty-one percent leave the program before completing treatment, 23 percent transfer, 9 percent are discharged for noncompliance by the particular programs prior to completing treatment, and 5 percent are discharged for reasons other than those cited above. Differences across the months of discharge are minimal.

The number of months in treatment is the second pattern of treatment history displayed in table 7. Twenty-four percent of discharges are in treatment less than one month; 16 percent, for one month; 21 percent, for two to three months; 26 percent, from four to ten months; and 13 percent of the discharges are in treatment for a period exceeding ten months. Again, differences in these percentages are minimal across the three months of the quarter.

The first pattern of drug usage arrayed in table 7 is the number of drugs used at discharge. The quarterly data show that 68 percent of the discharges are not using a drug substance, 20 percent are using one drug, and 12 percent are using more than one drug.

The second pattern of drug usage displayed in table 7 is the type of primary drug used, if any, at discharge. For the quarter, 68 percent of the discharges are drug-free; 17 percent report continued use of opiates; 7 percent, marihuana; 3 percent, alcohol; and 5 percent, some other drug substance. The distributions on type of drug used at discharge remain relatively constant across the three months of the quarter.

Type of Discharge

Data on type of discharge are arrayed by number of months in treatment, number of drugs used at discharge, and type of primary drug used at discharge in table 8.

Number of months in treatment generally varies moderately among the five types of discharge. The data in table 8 reveal that clients who complete treatment tend to spend more time in treatment than clients who leave before completing treatment. On the one hand, 19 percent of the clients completing treatment, in contrast to 26 percent of those leaving before completing treatment, are in treatment for less than one month. On the other hand, 32 percent of those completing treatment and 24 percent of those who leave before completing treatment spend from four to ten months in treatment.

As expected, there is a relationship in table 8 between the number and type of drugs used at discharge and the type of discharge, because there are large differences in the distribution of percentages for these variables across the five types of discharge categories. Eighty-eight percent of the clients successfully completing treatment, 69 percent of the transfers, 64 percent of the Other discharges, 61 percent of clients leaving before completing treatment, and 53 percent of those discharged by programs for noncompliance do not use a drug at discharge. Clients who leave without completing treatment or who are discharged by the program for noncompliance are more likely than clients who complete treatment to be using opiates at discharge (20 and 27 to 5 percent, respectively). These results are not surprising, since clients who complete treatment are supposed to be drug-free.

Modality

The data on patterns of treatment history and drug usage, including type of discharge, number of months in treatment, number of drugs used at discharge, and type of primary drug used at discharge, are arrayed by the modality from which clients are discharged in table 9.

With respect to discharge type, the detoxification (26 percent) and drug-free (25 percent) modalities report higher percentages of successful completions than maintenance (7 percent) or Other modalities (10 percent). Approximately the same percentages of clients leave each modality, 36 to 42 percent, before completing treatment.

Number of months in treatment, table 9, shows large percentage differences across modality at discharge. Sixty-four percent of discharges reported for the detoxification modality, compared with 13 percent for the maintenance modality, 20 percent for the drug-free modality, and 45 percent for the Other modality, spend less than one month in treatment. The maintenance modality reports the highest percentage (24 percent) in treatment for longer than ten months. Twelve percent of the discharges reported for the drug-free modality, 7 percent for the Other, and 5 percent for the detoxification modality are in treatment for more than ten months.

Differences on number of drugs used at discharge across modalities, table 9, are small. Sixty-nine percent of both detoxification and drug-free, 64 percent of Other modality, and 62 percent of maintenance clients are reported as not using a drug at the time of discharge.

Those maintenance (34 percent) and detoxification clients (28 percent) who use a drug at discharge, table 9, predominantly report primary opiate use. This is as expected, since the maintenance and detoxification modalities are for clients with opiate problems and since primary opiate users predominantly report only a single drug problem at admission, i.e., opiates. There is no propensity for any particular drug among the clients from the drug-free modality who are discharged with a drug problem.

Treatment Environment

Data on treatment environment at discharge are arrayed across patterns of treatment history and drug usage in table 10. There are moderate differences in the distributions of percentages across the environment categories. A higher percent of clients completing treatment are reported by the outpatient (24 percent), prison (24 percent), and hospital (27 percent) environments than by the day-care (9 percent) and residential (12 percent) environments. Conversely, a higher percentage of clients leaving before completion of treatment are reported by the day-care (51 percent) and residential (50 percent) environments than by the outpatient (40 percent), hospital (31 percent), and prison (18 percent) environments.

The number of months in treatment, table 10, differs greatly across environments. Data reported by the hospital and, to a lesser extent, the residential environments differ by a large percentage from the data reported by other environments. Seventy-five percent of hospital clients and 37 percent of residential clients, compared with 12 to 16 percent of prison, day-care and outpatient clients, are in treatment less than one month. Prison (34 percent), outpatient (31 percent), and day-care (29 percent) environments report the highest percentages of clients who are discharged after four to ten months of treatment.

Clients not using a drug substance at discharge, table 10, are reported by treatment environments as follows: 60 percent for the outpatient environment; 73 percent for the day-care; 80 percent for the hospital; 89 percent for the residential; and 90 percent for the prison environment. Twenty-one percent of the outpatient clients, in contrast to 6 to 13 percent of the day-care, hospital, residential, and prison clients report one drug problem at discharge. These data probably reflect to some degree the restrictiveness of the various environments as it affects treatment outcomes.

Of those clients who use a drug at discharge, table 10, a higher percentage of outpatients (21 percent) report primary opiate use than do day-care, residential, hospital, or prison clients (4 to 13 percent). There are only slight differences in reports of marihuana, alcohol, or Other primary drug usage at discharge across treatment environment categories.

Sex-Age-Race Characteristics

Data on patterns of treatment history and drug usage at discharge are arrayed by the sex, age, and race characteristics of discharged clients in table 11. Types of discharge arrayed by sex result in minimal differences and there are only slight differences for types of discharge by age. For example, the range of percentage differences for clients completing treatment is only 6 points across all age categories. Racial differences are also slight: 25 percent of white discharges, compared to 19 percent of black and 17 percent of Spanish discharges, complete treatment.

Data on months in treatment, table 11, vary minimally across sex and race categories, and only vary slightly across age categories. Twenty-five percent of male clients and 20 percent of female clients report spending less than one month in treatment. There is minimal difference between white (24 percent) and black (21 percent) clients, and only a slight difference between black (21 percent) and Spanish (28 percent) clients who remain in treatment for less than one month. The largest difference, although still small in magnitude, for clients who spend less than one month in treatment is between clients under 21 years of age and those 21 and over. Fourteen percent of the under 18 age group and 19 percent of the 18-20 age group, in contrast to 26 percent of the 21-25 age group, are in treatment less than one month. For clients in treatment more than ten months, there are minimal differences across sex or race categories and a moderate difference across age categories, i.e., a range of 11 percentage points.

The number of drugs used at discharge differs minimally across sex and slightly across race. There are slight differences for number of drugs between the individual age categories that represent a moderate shift across the extremes. That is to say, 57 percent of the clients under 18, compared to 70 percent of the clients over 30, report no drug problem at discharge.

Although the type of primary drug used at discharge differs minimally across sex categories, table 11, it differs slightly to moderately, particularly for opiate usage, across age and race categories. Eleven percent of white clients, in contrast to 23 percent of black and 22 percent of Spanish clients, report primary opiate use at discharge. In similarity to the data on number of drugs used, the main variation in primary opiate usage across age is between clients under 21 and those 21 and over. Seven percent of the 18-20 age group, compared to 19 percent of the 21-25 age group, report primary opiate use at discharge. If a client reports use of a drug at discharge and if he/she is in the 21-25 or older age groups, it generally tends to be a primary opiate problem. As noted in number 3 of this series primary drug of use tends to be age dependent.

Sociological Characteristics

Data on patterns of treatment history and drug usage are displayed by sociological characteristics of clients at discharge in table 12. Type of discharge is related moderately to employment status and involvement with vocational improvement, but only slightly to last grade of school completed.

Although 36 percent of full-time and 37 percent of part-time employed clients complete treatment, only 18 percent of clients unemployed at discharge complete treatment. Thirty-three percent of the clients enrolled in vocational improvement, compared to 16 percent not enrolled, complete treatment. There is a slight difference of 8 percentage points across levels of educational attainment for clients who complete treatment, but minimal differences for clients who leave without completing treatment.

Number of months in treatment, table 12, also differs moderately across employment status and vocational improvement categories, but only slightly across levels of educational attainment. Twenty-seven percent of unemployed clients, compared to 13 percent of part-time and 15 percent of full-time employed clients, spend less than one month in treatment. Clients enrolled in vocational improvement tend to spend more time in treatment than clients not enrolled. For example, 32 percent of the clients enrolled in vocational improvement, compared to 21 percent of the clients not enrolled, are in treatment from four to ten months. There is minimal variation for time in treatment across levels of education.

Although number of drugs used at discharge, table 12, differs minimally across categories describing sociological characteristics of clients, the type of primary drug used at discharge does vary slightly, especially across vocational improvement and levels of education. Twenty-one percent of clients who are not enrolled in vocational improvement report primary opiate use at discharge, compared to 11 percent of enrolled clients. Clients with 10, 11, 12, or more grade levels of education are more likely (17 to 19 percent) than clients from the 0-9th grade educational level group (11 percent) to report using opiates. A higher percentage from the 0-9th grade group (11 percent) than from the 12th grade group (4 percent), for example, report primary marihuana use at discharge.

Primary Drug Used at Discharge

The data for patterns of treatment history and drug usage, including type of discharge, number of months in treatment, and number of drugs used at discharge, are arrayed by type of drug used at discharge in the final table 13. A slightly lower percentage of clients reporting primary opiate use at discharge (7 percent) than primary marihuana (15 percent) or primary alcohol (12 percent) use complete treatment. Clients reporting continued opiate use at discharge tend to be in treatment for a shorter period of time than clients reporting continued marihuana or alcohol use. On the one hand, 27 percent of the discharges who report primary opiate use, compared to 10 percent of those reporting primary marihuana and 15 percent of those reporting primary alcohol use are in treatment for less than one month. On the other hand, a moderately higher percentage of clients reporting primary marihuana use at discharge (34 percent) than those reporting primary opiate use (21 percent) spend from four to ten months in treatment. Of those clients who report drug use at discharge, a slightly higher percentage of primary opiate users (66 percent) and primary alcohol users (67 percent) than primary marihuana (59 percent) or primary Other drug users (45 percent) report only one drug problem. Conversely, clients reporting continued marihuana (41 percent)

and Other drug (55 percent) use are more likely than those reporting continued opiate (34 percent) or alcohol (33 percent) use to report more than one drug problem, i.e., to be polydrug users.

TABLE 1 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY MONTH OF ADMISSION AND QUARTER (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	MONTH OF ADMISSION			QUARTER
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	
NUMBER OF PRIOR TREATMENT EXPERIENCES				
0	52	52	53	52
1	25	25	24	25
2	11	11	11	11
> 2	12	12	12	12
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	18217	15936	17363	51516
Cramer's V = .01				
Excluded Cases = 3164				
NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST TREATMENT EXPERIENCE				
0	36	27	26	30
1-6	37	41	42	40
7-12	12	13	14	13
> 12	17	19	18	17
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	10870	8140	8860	27870
Cramer's V = .07				
Excluded Cases = 26810				
NUMBER OF DRUG PROBLEMS				
0	8	8	7	8
1	41	41	41	41
2	24	24	25	24
3	14	14	14	14
> 3	13	13	13	13
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	19413	16923	18344	54680
Cramer's V = .01				
Excluded Cases = 0				
FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIMARY DRUG				
No present use	18	19	19	19
Less than once per week	4	4	5	4
Once per week	6	6	5	6
Several times per week	14	15	14	14
Daily	58	56	57	57
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	17746	15505	16826	50077
Cramer's V = .02				
Excluded Cases = 4603				

TABLE 2 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY SEX-AGE-RACE CHARACTERISTICS AT ADMISSION
(IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	SEX-AGE-RACE CHARACTERISTICS										
	SEX		AGE					RACE			
	Male	Female	< 18	18-20	21-25	26-30	> 30	White	Black	Spanish	Other
NUMBER OF PRIOR TREATMENT EXPERIENCES	50	57	85	69	48	39	38	56	47	44	65
	25	22	11	21	27	29	27	21	29	26	17
	12	10	2	6	12	15	15	10	13	13	8
	13	11	1	4	13	17	20	13	11	17	10
	<hr/>										
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	38212	13184	6497	6544	16549	11276	10324	27346	17707	5609	703
	<hr/>										
	Cramer's V										
	Excluded Cases										
NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST TREATMENT EXPERIENCE	29	32	53	37	28	26	28	30	30	28	28
	40	41	33	40	42	40	38	41	38	39	45
	13	13	9	12	13	14	13	13	13	13	11
	18	14	5	11	17	20	21	16	19	20	15
	<hr/>										
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	21320	6466	1540	2492	9521	7242	6903	13473	10532	3523	277
	<hr/>										
	Cramer's V										
	Excluded Cases										
NUMBER OF DRUG PROBLEMS	8	9	13	7	6	6	7	6	8	7	9
	41	41	29	30	38	46	55	35	49	51	34
	24	25	28	27	26	23	20	26	24	21	29
	3	14	16	17	15	13	10	15	12	14	14
	13	11	14	19	15	12	8	18	7	7	14
	<hr/>										
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	40361	13959	6894	6966	17349	11806	10964	28701	18845	5748	745
	<hr/>										
	Cramer's V										
Excluded Cases											
FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIMARY DRUG	20	15	10	19	21	20	19	19	19	22	15
	4	6	13	7	3	2	2	5	3	3	8
	6	8	19	10	4	3	2	7	3	5	9
	13	17	37	24	11	8	8	19	9	9	23
	57	54	21	40	61	67	69	50	66	61	45
	<hr/>										
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	37357	12592	5821	6384	16308	11157	10082	26567	17306	5349	677
	<hr/>										
	Cramer's V										
Excluded Cases											

TABLE 3 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT ADMISSION
(IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG ABUSE	SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT ADMISSION											
	EMPLOYMENT STATUS			VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT		LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				LEGAL STATUS		
	Unemployed	Part-Time	Full-Time	Yes	No	0-9	10-11	12	> 12	Voluntary	Involuntary	
NUMBER OF PRIOR TREATMENT EXPERIENCES	52 24 11 13 100 40064 Total Percentage Total N Cramer's V Excluded Cases	60 20 9 11 100 2491 .03 3358	51 26 11 12 100 8767	60 22 9 9 100 22017 28845 .15 3818	46 26 13 15 100 12255 15840 16559 .08 3729	62 20 9 9 100 100 100 100	52 26 11 11 100 100 100 100	47 26 13 14 100 16559 6297	45 25 13 17 100 6297	51 24 12 13 100 42555 8421 3704	58 26 9 7 100 8421 3704	
NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST TREATMENT EXPERIENCE	0 1-6 7-12 > 12 Total Percentage Total N Cramer's V Excluded Cases	27 41 14 18 100 1122 .02 26929	32 37 13 18 100 4750	36 36 12 16 100 10500 17055 .10 27125	26 42 14 18 100 5588 8538 9714 .04 27108	35 36 12 17 100 100 100 100	30 40 13 17 100 8538 9714 3732	28 42 12 18 100 3732	28 42 12 18 100 3732	30 40 13 17 100 23553 3934 27193	31 39 11 19 100 3934 27193	
NUMBER OF DRUG PROBLEMS	0 1 2 3 > 3 Total Percentage Total N Cramer's V Excluded Cases	5 40 27 15 13 100 2586 .04 830	7 46 25 12 10 100 9178	9 39 26 11 100 23180 29780 .09 1720	6 44 23 13 14 100 12886 16680 17292 .04 1273	9 38 25 15 13 100 12886 16680 17292 .04 1273	6 41 25 15 13 100 16680 17292 6549	6 44 24 13 13 100 16680 17292 6549	5 43 25 13 13 100 44921 9036 723	8 43 21 13 12 100 44921 9036 723	5 35 26 16 18 100 9036 723	
FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIMARY DRUG	No present use Less than once per week Once per week Several times per week Daily Total Percentage Total N Cramer's V Excluded Cases	16 7 8 23 46 100 2379 .05 4892	18 4 5 13 60 100 8541	18 7 9 19 47 100 20767 28171 .21 5742	20 2 4 11 63 100 11491 15538 16297 .10 5177	18 7 9 21 45 100 11491 15538 16297 .10 5177	19 4 6 15 56 100 15538 16297 6177	19 3 4 11 63 100 15538 16297 6177	19 4 4 10 63 100 6177	15 4 5 14 62 100 41141 8370 25 5169	36 6 8 18 32 100 8370 25 5169	

TABLE 4 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY TYPE OF PRIMARY DRUG USED AT ADMISSION (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	TYPE OF PRIMARY DRUG USED AT ADMISSION			
	NONE	OPIATES	MARIHUANA	OTHER
NUMBER OF PRIOR TREATMENT EXPERIENCES				
0	71	37	83	64
1	17	30	13	20
2	7	15	3	8
>2	5	18	1	8
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	1703	29073	7928	12552
Cramer's V = .21				
Excluded Cases = 3424				
NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST TREATMENT EXPERIENCE				
0	50	25	49	36
1-6	27	42	34	37
7-12	10	14	9	12
>12	13	19	8	15
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	684	19385	2142	5483
Cramer's V = .10				
Excluded Cases = 26986				
NUMBER OF DRUG PROBLEMS				
0	N/A ^a	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	N/A	50	40	33
2	N/A	24	33	28
3	N/A	14	16	18
>3	N/A	12	11	21
Total Percentage	N/A	100	100	100
Total N	N/A	29358	8198	12846
Cramer's V = .45				
Excluded Cases = 4198				
FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIMARY DRUG				
No present use	N/A	20	14	20
Less than once per week	N/A	1	11	7
Once per week	N/A	1	15	10
Several times per week	N/A	6	34	24
Daily	N/A	72	26	39
Total Percentage	N/A	100	100	100
Total N	N/A	29530	7966	12506
Cramer's V = .28				
Excluded Cases = 4620				

^a N/A = Not Applicable

TABLE 5 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIMARY DRUG AT ADMISSION (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIMARY DRUG AT ADMISSION				
	NO PRESENT USE	LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK	ONCE PER WEEK	SEVERAL TIMES PER WEEK	DAILY
NUMBER OF PRIOR TREATMENT EXPERIENCES					
0	44	74	77	70	44
1	29	16	14	18	28
2	13	5	5	6	13
> 2	14	5	4	6	15
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	9261	2012	2697	6804	27180
Cramer's V = .14					
Excluded Cases = 6726					
NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST TREATMENT EXPERIENCE					
0	38	37	43	34	23
1-6	35	41	34	41	43
7-12	10	11	12	11	15
> 12	17	11	11	14	19
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	5702	643	855	2522	16543
Cramer's V = .09					
Excluded Cases = 28415					
NUMBER OF DRUG PROBLEMS					
0	N/A ^a	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	39	42	36	33	50
2	27	32	34	32	24
3	19	15	16	18	13
> 3	5	11	14	17	13
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	9213	2090	2818	7001	28353
Cramer's V = .07					
Excluded Cases = 6016					
TYPES OF PRIMARY DRUG					
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Opiates	62	19	15	21	76
Marihuana	12	42	43	36	7
Other	26	29	42	43	17
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	9514	2151	2892	7161	28342
Cramer's V = .28					
Excluded Cases = 4620					

^aN/A = Not Applicable

TABLE 6 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY FREQUENCY OF USE OF OPIATES AT ADMISSION (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	FREQUENCY OF USE OF OPIATES AT ADMISSION				
	No Present Use	Less Than Once Per Week	Once Per Week	Several Times Per Week	Daily
NUMBER OF PRIOR TREATMENT EXPERIENCES					
0	32	40	46	43	38
1	33	27	21	28	29
2	17	14	18	13	15
> 2	18	19	15	16	18
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	5732	390	419	1429	20518
Cramer's V = .04					
Excluded Cases = 26192					
NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST TREATMENT EXPERIENCE					
0	38	28	27	25	21
1-6	34	44	44	45	44
7-12	10	12	10	14	15
> 12	18	16	19	16	20
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	4082	237	253	894	13539
Cramer's V = .09					
Excluded Cases = 35675					
NUMBER OF DRUG PROBLEMS					
0	N/A ^a	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	41	36	36	33	55
2	26	29	30	31	23
3	19	16	16	16	12
> 3	14	19	18	20	10
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	5707	406	432	1458	20869
Cramer's V = .08					
Excluded Cases = 25808					

^a N/A = Not Applicable

TABLE 7 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY MONTH OF DISCHARGE AND QUARTER (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	MONTH OF DISCHARGE			QUARTER
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	
TYPE OF DISCHARGE				
Completed Treatment	22	22	21	22
Transfer-Referral	23	23	25	23
Program Decision to Discharge	10	10	9	9
Left Before Completing Treatment	40	41	40	41
Other	5	4	5	5
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	19658	18751	18797	57206
Cramer's V = .02				
Excluded Cases = 174				
MONTHS IN TREATMENT				
< 1	24	23	25	24
1	16	16	16	16
2-3	21	21	20	21
4-10	26	27	26	26
> 10	13	13	13	13
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	18265	17488	17508	53261
Cramer's V = .02				
Excluded Cases = 4119				
NUMBER OF DRUGS USED AT DISCHARGE				
0	67	68	69	68
1	20	20	19	20
> 1	13	12	12	12
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	18218	17761	16589	52568
Cramer's V = .01				
Excluded Cases = 4812				
PRIMARY DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE				
None	67	68	69	68
Opiates	17	17	16	17
Marihuana	7	7	6	7
Alcohol	3	3	4	3
Other	6	5	5	5
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	18901	18235	18029	55165
Cramer's V = .02				
Excluded Cases = 2215				

TABLE 8 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE AT DISCHARGE (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	TYPE OF DISCHARGE				
	Completed Treatment	Transfer	Program Decision to Discharge	Left Before Completing Treatment	Other
MONTHS IN TREATMENT					
<1	19	33	12	26	10
1	12	18	19	19	14
2-3	17	17	22	22	23
4-10	32	20	33	24	32
>10	20	12	14	9	21
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	11846	11786	5192	21734	2571
Cramer's V = .12					
Excluded Cases = 4251					
NUMBER OF DRUGS USED AT DISCHARGE					
0	88	69	53	61	64
1	8	17	28	24	23
>1	4	14	19	15	13
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	11742	11278	5106	21802	2523
Cramer's V = .18					
Excluded Cases = 4929					
PRIMARY DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE					
None	88	69	52	61	64
Opiates	5	17	27	20	25
Marihuana	4	5	9	9	5
Alcohol	1	3	4	3	1
Other	2	6	8	7	5
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	12387	11877	5378	22712	2682
Cramer's V = .13					
Excluded Cases = 2344					

TABLE 9 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY MODALITY DISCHARGED FROM (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	MODALITY DISCHARGED FROM			
	DETOXIFICATION	MAINTENANCE	DRUG-FREE	OTHER
TYPE OF DISCHARGE				
Completed Treatment	26	7	25	10
Transfer-Referral	25	36	20	40
Program Decision to Discharge	8	11	9	7
Left Before Completing Treatment	39	36	42	40
Other	2	10	11	3
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	6780	9059	40396	749
Cramer's V = .13				
Excluded Cases = 396				
MONTHS IN TREATMENT				
< 1	64	13	20	45
1	16	15	16	21
2-3	8	19	23	13
4-10	7	29	29	14
> 10	5	24	12	7
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	6205	8039	38144	701
Cramer's V = .22				
Excluded Cases = 4291				
NUMBER OF DRUGS USED AT DISCHARGE				
0	69	62	69	64
1	21	28	18	21
> 1	11	10	13	15
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	6027	7866	37809	659
Cramer's V = .07				
Excluded Cases = 5019				
PRIMARY DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE				
None	68	62	69	63
Opiates	28	34	11	16
Marihuana	1	0	9	8
Alcohol	0	1	4	3
Other	3	3	7	10
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	6455	8337	39457	699
Cramer's V = .17				
Excluded Cases = 2432				

TABLE 10 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY BY ENVIRONMENT DISCHARGED FROM (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	ENVIRONMENT DISCHARGED FROM				
	OUTPATIENT	DAY-CARE	RESIDENTIAL	HOSPITAL	PRISON
TYPE OF DISCHARGE					
Completed Treatment	24	9	12	27	24
Transfer-Referral	20	23	27	37	25
Program Decision to Discharge	11	15	9	4	8
Left Before Completing Treatment	40	51	50	31	18
Other	5	2	2	1	25
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	36760	2917	8467	6750	2076
Cramer's V = .14					
Excluded Cases = 410					
MONTHS IN TREATMENT					
< 1	14	16	37	75	12
1	17	21	18	11	9
2-3	22	28	19	7	20
4-10	31	29	19	4	34
> 10	16	6	7	3	25
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	34880	2701	7935	5571	2016
Cramer's V = .24					
Excluded Cases = 4277					
NUMBER OF DRUGS USED AT DISCHARGE					
0	59	74	89	81	90
1	25	13	6	11	7
> 1	16	13	5	8	3
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	34383	2736	8166	5108	1961
Cramer's V = .19					
Excluded Cases = 5026					
PRIMARY DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE					
None	60	73	89	80	90
Opiates	21	9	4	13	6
Marihuana	9	8	3	1	2
Alcohol	3	3	2	2	0
Other	7	7	2	4	2
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	35990	2863	8429	5886	2071
Cramer's V = .14					
Excluded Cases = 2441					

TABLE 11 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY SEX-AGE-RACE CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE
(IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	SEX-AGE-RACE CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS										
	SEX		AGE					RACE			
	Male	Female	< 18	18-20	21-25	26-30	> 30	White	Black	Spanish	Other
TYPE OF DISCHARGE											
Completed Treatment	21	24	26	25	21	20	23	25	19	17	35
Transfer-Referral	24	22	19	18	22	25	27	21	22	26	21
Program Decision to Discharge	10	9	8	10	10	10	9	8	12	12	13
Left Before Completing Treatment	40	41	45	43	42	40	36	42	41	38	28
Other	5	3	2	4	5	5	5	4	6	7	3
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	42662	14299	5231	7027	18684	13298	12966	28490	18500	5243	792
Cramer's V	.07				.06			.08			
Excluded Cases	419				174			4355			
MONTHS IN TREATMENT											
<1	25	20	14	19	26	25	27	24	21	28	19
1	17	16	18	18	17	15	15	16	16	15	11
2-3	20	22	27	23	21	19	18	21	20	19	17
4-10	25	29	34	31	24	25	22	27	27	23	38
>10	13	13	7	9	12	16	18	12	16	15	15
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	39490	13656	4980	6680	17667	12362	11572	27282	17621	5134	763
Cramer's V	.06				.08			.05			
Excluded Cases	4234				4119			6580			
NUMBER OF DRUGS USED AT DISCHARGE											
0	68	66	57	65	69	69	70	67	70	66	60
1	19	21	23	17	18	20	21	18	19	25	24
>1	13	13	20	18	13	11	9	15	11	9	16
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	38833	13622	5073	6746	17378	11995	11376	26856	17236	4912	750
Cramer's V	.03				.08			.06			
Excluded Cases	4925				4812			7626			
PRIMARY DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE											
None	69	66	58	65	69	69	70	67	70	66	61
Opiates	17	16	1	7	19	22	19	11	23	22	10
Marihuana	6	8	27	15	5	2	1	10	3	6	17
Alcohol	3	3	3	4	2	3	5	4	2	1	2
Other	5	7	11	9	5	4	5	8	2	5	10
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	40850	14196	5190	6950	18175	12706	12144	28089	18236	5198	777
Cramer's V	.06				.18			.13			
Excluded Cases	2334				2215			5080			

TABLE 12 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE
(IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS									
	EMPLOYMENT STATUS			VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT		LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
	Unemployed	Part-Time	Full-Time	Yes	No	0-9	10-11	12	>12	
TYPE OF DISCHARGE										
Completed Treatment	18	37	36	33	16	20	20	24	28	
Transfer-Referral	23	17	19	18	24	22	22	22	21	
Program Decision to Discharge	10	9	9	9	11	10	11	9	9	
Left Before Completing Treatment	44	34	34	37	43	43	43	40	39	
Other	5	3	2	3	6	5	6	5	4	
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total N	40905	3232	11084	21957	31577	11636	16670	19643	6615	
Cramer's V		.14		.22				.05		
Excluded Cases		2159		3846				2816		
MONTHS IN TREATMENT										
< 1	27	13	15	14	31	23	23	24	26	
1	17	13	13	15	18	17	16	15	17	
2-3	20	23	21	23	19	21	21	21	20	
4-10	24	34	32	32	21	27	27	26	24	
> 10	12	17	19	16	11	12	13	14	13	
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total N	38767	3071	10652	21047	30240	11090	15868	18670	6301	
Cramer's V		.12		.22			.03			
Excluded Cases		4890		6093			5451			
NUMBER OF DRUGS USED AT DISCHARGE										
0	67	64	70	67	67	66	66	69	68	
1	20	21	19	20	21	19	20	20	19	
> 1	13	15	11	13	12	15	14	11	13	
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total N	38620	3059	10431	20798	29701	11066	15870	18388	6217	
Cramer's V		.03		.01			.02			
Excluded Cases		5270		6881			5839			
PRIMARY DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE										
None	67	65	71	68	67	67	66	69	69	
Opiates	17	13	15	11	21	11	17	19	19	
Marihuana	7	12	6	11	4	11	8	4	5	
Alcohol	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	
Other	6	6	5	6	5	7	6	5	5	
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total N	40513	3199	10964	21747	31290	11533	16551	19452	6548	
Cramer's V		.05		.18			.08			
Excluded Cases		2704		4343			3296			

TABLE 13 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY TYPE OF PRIMARY
DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	TYPE OF PRIMARY DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE				
	NONE	OPIATES	MARIHUANA	ALCOHOL	OTHER
TYPE OF DISCHARGE					
Completed Treatment	29	7	15	12	7
Transfer - Referral	22	21	17	22	23
Program Decision to Discharge	8	16	12	15	13
Left Before Completing Treatment	37	49	53	49	53
Other	4	7	3	2	4
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	37375	9131	3748	1604	3178
Cramer's V = .13					
Excluded Cases = 2344					
MONTHS IN TREATMENT					
< 1	25	27	10	15	17
1	15	19	18	19	17
2-3	19	21	29	23	25
4-10	26	21	34	30	29
> 10	15	12	9	13	12
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	35662	8554	3575	1404	3025
Cramer's V = .07					
Excluded Cases = 5160					
NUMBER OF DRUGS USED AT DISCHARGE					
0	N/A ^a	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	N/A	66	59	67	45
> 1	N/A	34	41	33	55
Total Percentage		100	100	100	100
Total N	35607	8721	3676	1519	3045
Cramer's V = .72					
Excluded Cases = 4812					

^aN/A = Not Applicable

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